

Overview of Presentation

- 1. Purpose of Meeting
- 2. CEQA Process
- 3. Proposed Project
- 4. Scientific Basis
- 5. Potential Impacts
- 6. Schedule

1. Purpose of Scoping Meeting

- What is the Project?
 - Removing a prohibition
- Solicit input to help guide environmental analysis.
 - Identify reasonably foreseeable significant adverse environmental impacts

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2. CEQA Process

- Water Board's planning program is a certified "exempt regulatory program" under CEQA
- Substitute Environmental Document (SED)
 - Includes an environmental checklist
 - Incorporates TRPA's EIS
 - Must be circulated for public review

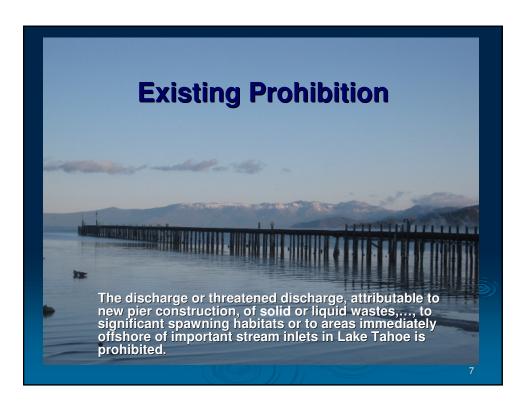
The Environmental Checklist

- > Environmental Categories Include:
 - Aesthetics, Air Quality, Noise
 - Rely on the authorities of other agencies to impose and enforce the mitigation measures
 - Hydrology and Water Quality, Biological Resources
 - Compliance with ONRW Status
 - Water quality standards
- Anticipate most impacts considered "Less than Significant with Mitigation"

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Compliance with ONRW

- No long-term lowering of existing high-quality water.
- May allow some activities that result in temporary and short-term changes in water quality.
- Monitoring must demonstrate reductions in water quality are temporary in nature and do not cause adverse impacts to drinking water quality and aquatic life.



3. Proposed Project

- > Basin Plan Amendment
 - Removes Prohibition-removes location restrictions for piers.
 - Incorporates Protective Measures associated with TRPA's Shorezone Ordinances (Oct. 2008).
 - Makes Editorial changes regarding discussions about shorezone development.

Potential Alternatives

- > No Project- No Water Board Action.
- ➤ Lift the Prohibition- Allows proposals for new piers in sensitive areas only if up-front mitigation measures are satisfied and additional protection measures are conditions of project approval.
 - TRPA Review & Approval
 - Water Board 401 Water Quality Certification

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No Project Alternative

- > Prohibition remains. No new piers in spawning.
- > Total Buildout remains at 138 piers lakewide.
- > Location restrictions for piers are not consistent.
 - Between agencies (TRPA and Water Board)
 - Between CA and NV
- Potentially less shorezone improvements.

Remove Prohibition

- Allows parcel owners in spawning habitat to apply for a pier.
- Worst Case- If all 138 new piers constructed in spawning.
 - displace 2070 ft² = 0.003% of total spawning habitat remaining is disturbed
- Project must include mitigation measures, which are conditions of permit approval.

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4. Scientific Basis

- Series of Lake Tahoe-specific studies conducted.
 - · Addressed effects of the structure
 - Evaluated effects of an operating boat
- Placement of pilings covers spawning substrate, but this loss can be mitigated.
- Fish activity appears unaffected by turbulence, noise, and light associated with an operating boat.
- Pollutants associated with engine exhaust do not appear toxic to fish or to affect spawning.

4. Scientific Basis

- > Structure Studies
 - Impacts to fish spawning habitat can be minimized or avoided provided construction of new piers:
 - 1) occurs within a defined construction period
 - 2) minimizes disturbance
 - 3) incorporates restoration to offset loss of spawning gravels
 - 4) occurs outside of established stream setbacks

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5. Potential Direct Impacts

- Direct impacts associated w/installation and presence of piers.
 - Fisheries and other biological resources
 - Recreation (Public Access)
 - Water Quality
 - Scenic (Aesthetics)
- Mitigated to less than significant levels by incorporating measures required by TRPA's amended shorezone ordinances.

5. Potential Indirect Impacts

- Indirect impacts associated w/activities supported by the piers (e.g., boating activity and operation)
 - · Water quality and maintenance of ONRW
 - Noise
 - Public Access
 - Biological Resources



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Project ElementsTRPA Shorezone Program

- Project required to compensate for loss of habitat at a rate of 1.5:1- Prior to construction.
 - Fish Spawning Habitat Restoration Bank
 - Individual on- or offsite mitigation
- > Design Criteria to limit disturbance.
- Construction window to limit impacts during spawning and rearing periods.
- > Stream-mouth setbacks.

Project Elements TRPA Shorezone Program

- Lake Tahoe Public Access Fund (Recreation)
- Design Standards & Density Criteria (Scenic, Recreation, Health and Safety)
- Shorezone Preservation Areas (Scenic, Recreation, Biological)
- BMPs during construction and post-project (Water Quality)
- Drinking Water Intake Setback (Water Quality, Public Services)

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Project Elements TRPA Shorezone Program

- Boat Sticker Program- funds contribute to Blue Boating Program
- > Funds Boater Education to promote cleaner habits
 - Engine tuning requirement
 - Noise Standards
 - Proper sewage and bilge disposal
- Funds enforcement of measures already required by TRPA's Shorezone Ordinances (no-wake zones, no beaching of boats)
- Funds water quality monitoring and annual reporting
 - Data helps gauge annual compliance and refine protective measures

Project Elements TRPA Shorezone Program

- Overall Go-Slow Approach for Development
 - 5 piers/year
- Mitigation Monitoring
 - Verify compliance with ONRW
 BTEX, PAHs, Bacteria (Water Quality)
 - Other
- Shorezone Adaptive Management

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Shorezone Water Quality Monitoring

- Collaboration w/ TRPA, USGS, UNR to develop and execute monitoring program
 - Sample locations capture areas of high, moderate, limited boating activity and rec use
- Sampling Schedule designed to determine whether degradation is:
 - temporary in nature
 - limited to the active boating season
 - limited such that drinking water, aquatic life, and water contact recreation are protected

6. Schedule

- 1. CEQA Scoping Meeting Nov. 2009
- 2. Peer Review and Comment Mar. 2010
- 3. Draft Basin Plan Amendment May 2010
- 4. Water Board adoption -Sept. 2010
- 5. State Water Board adoption Jan. 2011
- 6. OAL adoption Feb. 2011

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Stay-tuned

- Hearing date for TRPA Shorezone lawsuit set for March 2010.
- The scope of Water Board's action hinges largely on judge's ruling on merits of TRPA's EIS.

